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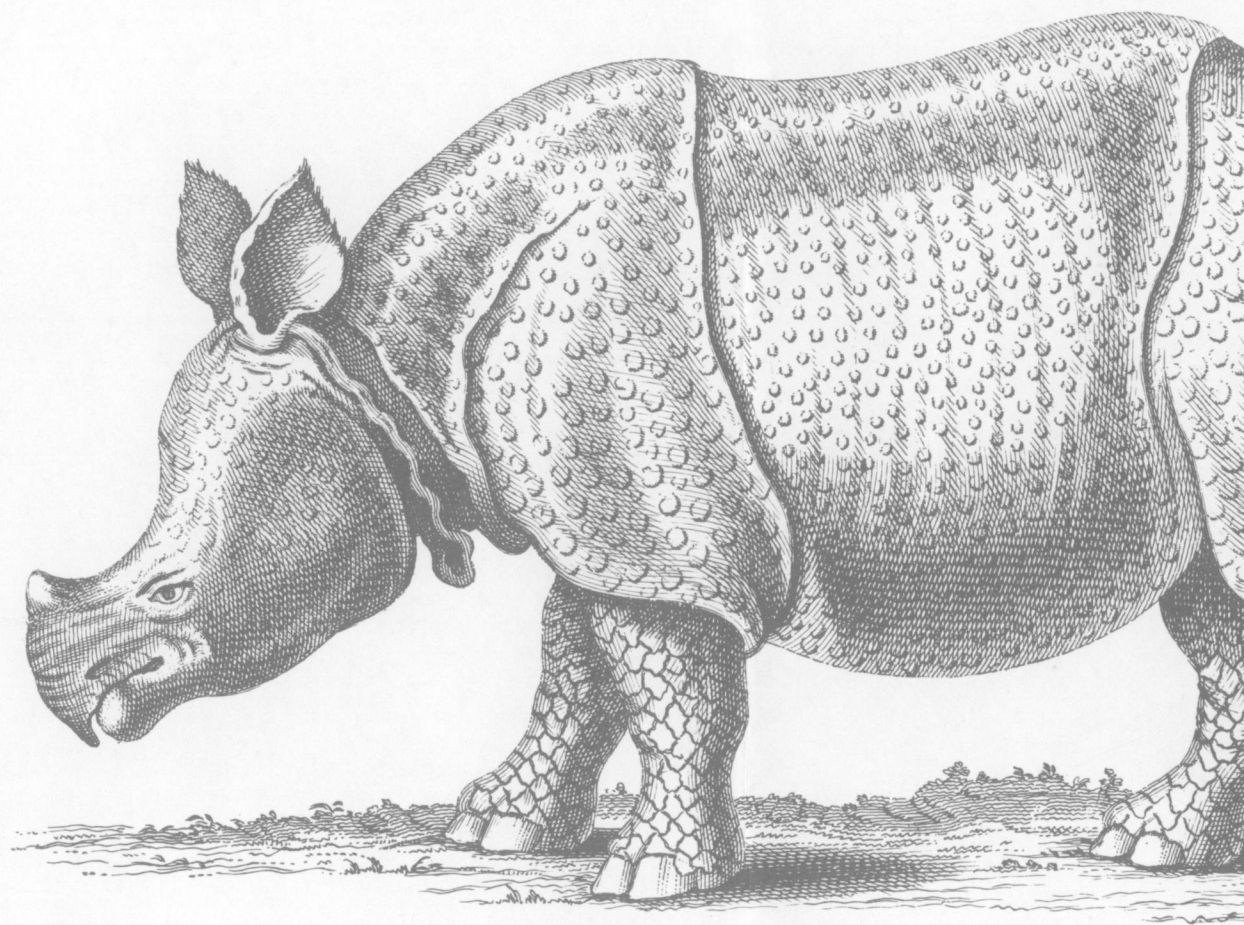
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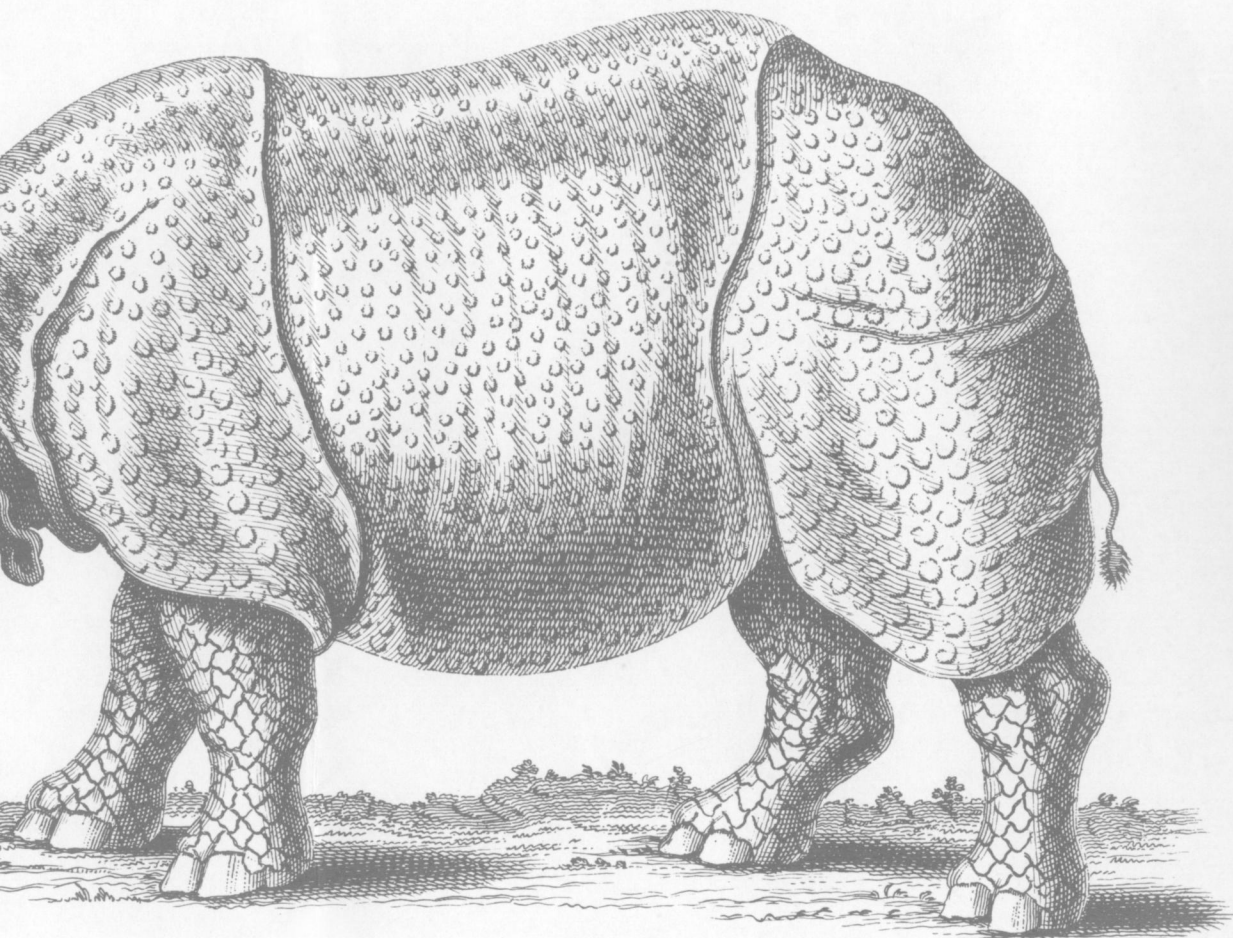
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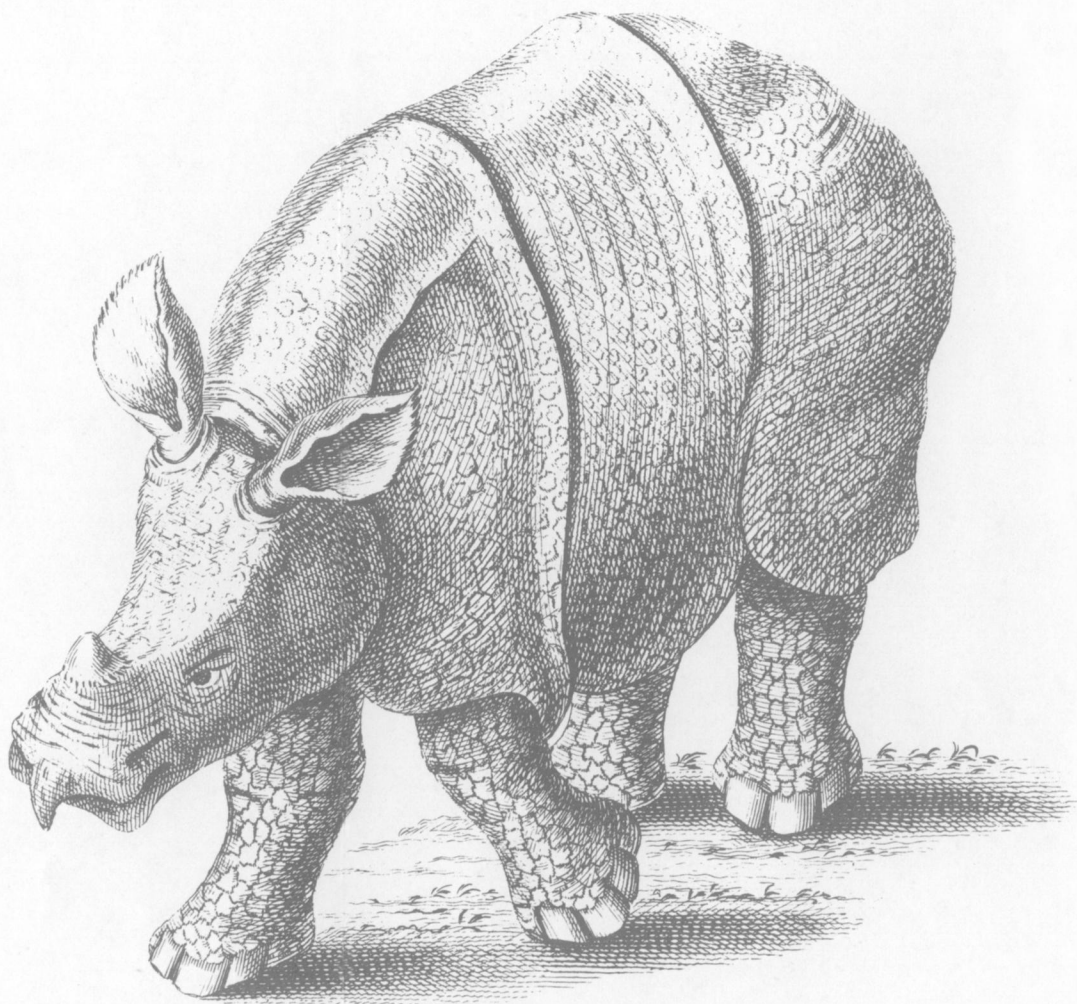
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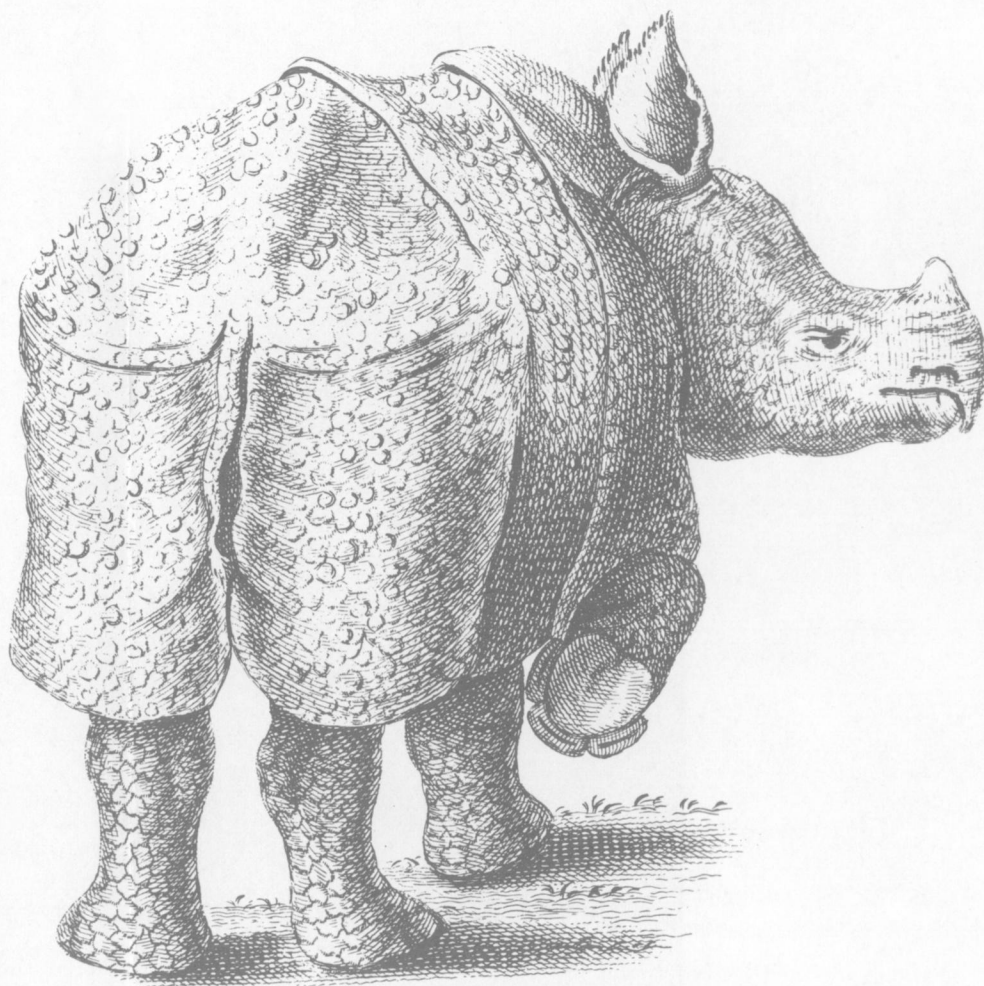
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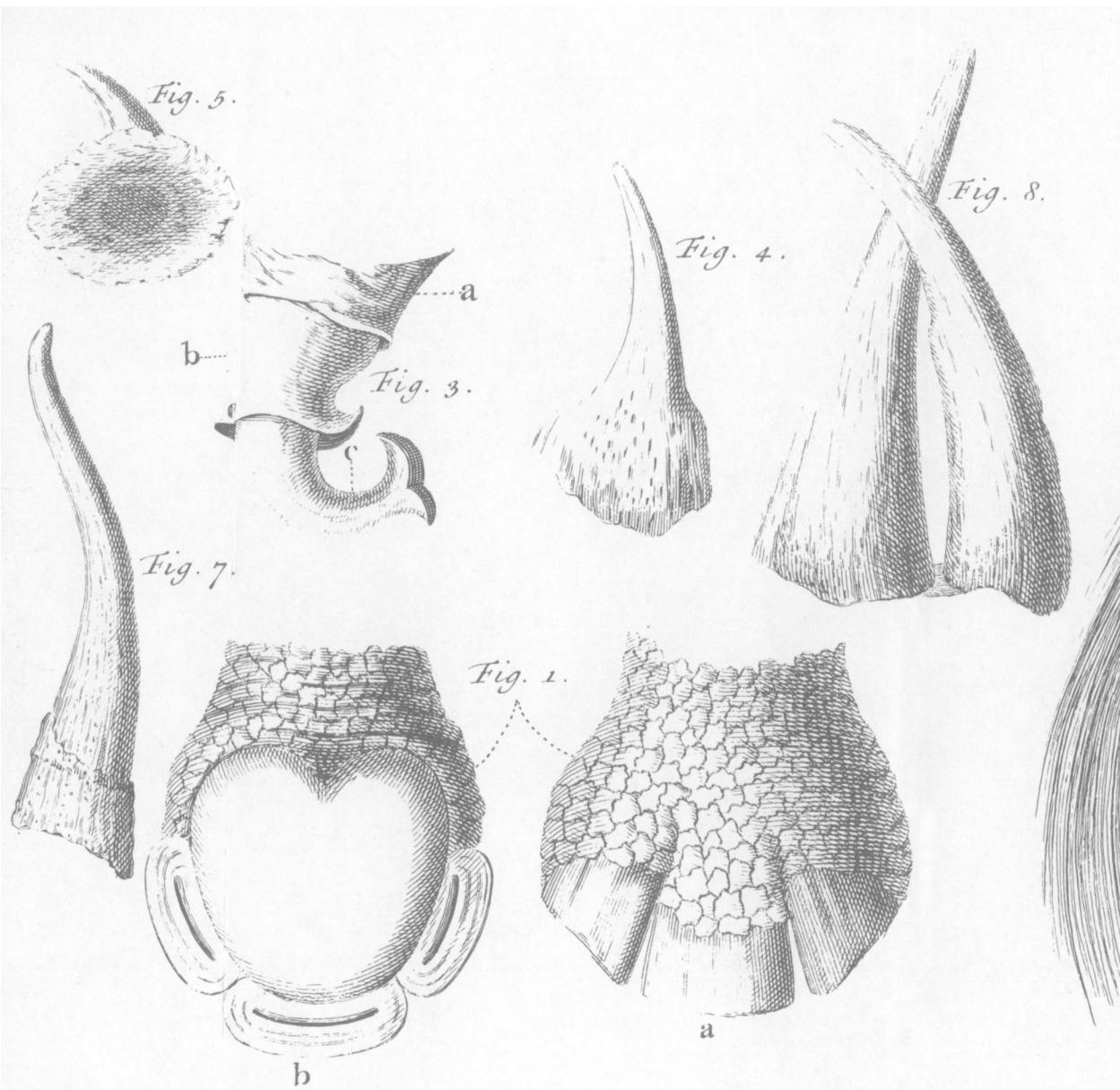




Parsons M. del.



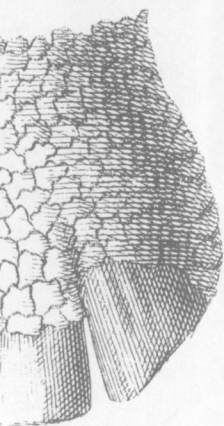




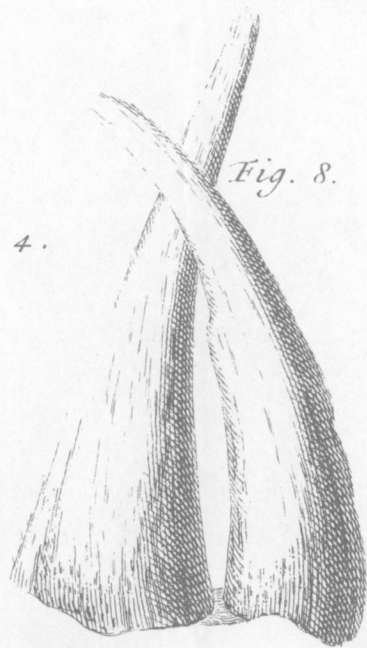
See page 540. & 541.

Parsons MD. del.

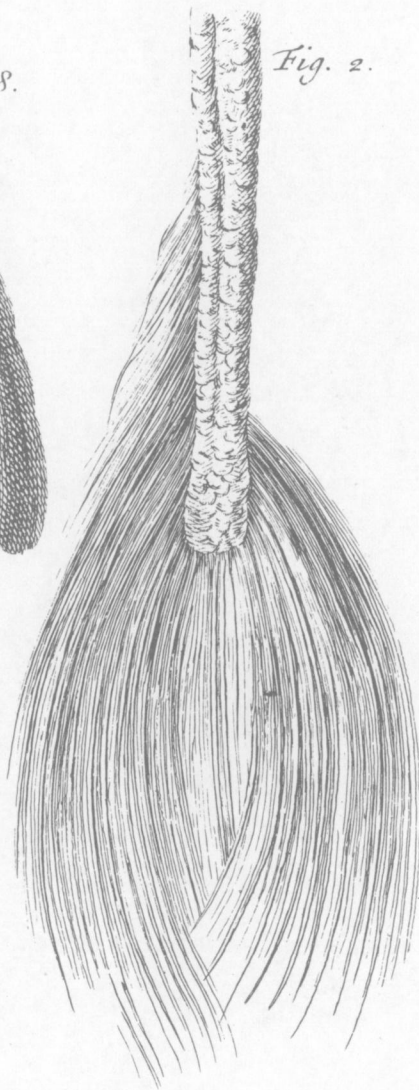
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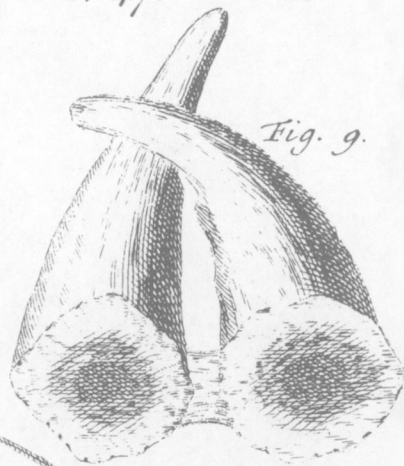
*Fig. 8.*



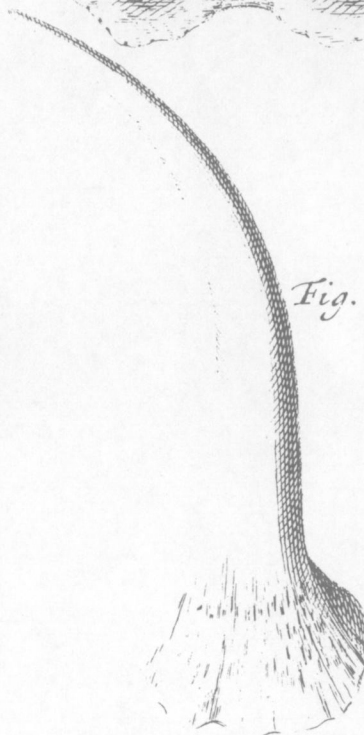
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 6.*



Penknife, and found that each Part, from the First, continued vigorous and strong; and I could, by my naked Eye only, see that in Three Days the Ends where the Wounds were given, were grown sharper, and that they moved along like the intire Worms. I am, &c.

Wheltham in Suff.

June 1. 1743.

Thomas Lord.

*The Two intire Worms here mentioned to have been contained in one of the Phials sent up by Mr. Lord, were each cut presently after into Two Pieces, which soon after completed themselves, grew longer, and were several Weeks after in a vigorous and thriving Condition.*

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# VIII. *A Letter from Dr. Parsons to Martin Folkes, Esq; President of the ROYAL SOCIETY, containing the Natural History of the Rhinoceros.*

S I R,

Read June 9.  
1743.

**A**Lthough many Authors have given Accounts and Figures of the *Rhinoceros* from time to time, and although there was one in *England* in 1685. yet how far were we from having the least Notion of his Form, when we came to see him in 1739. It was not difficult, even before the Arrival of the latter here, to discern an Uncertainty in the Figures that were exhibited of that Animal, because they differed so widely from each other;

Y y y 2



other; and, as there was such a Variety in them as might induce one to take them for different Animals, there was no knowing where to fix. This will fully appear in viewing the Collection I have the Honour to lay before you.

*Albert Durer's* Figure of this Creature has led several of those Natural Historians, that have wrote since his Time, into Errors; for such have always copied him; and indeed many have exceeded him in adorning their Figures with Scales, Scallops, and other fictitious Forms. Now, from the Badness of his Figure, I am induced to believe that great Man never saw the Animal; for he certainly could not have been so mistaken in the Performance. However, from the strictest Inquiry I was capable of making, it seems most probable, that a Sketch was sent to him from *Portugal*, by a Person who took it from a *Rhinoceros*, which was sent from the *East-Indies* to *Emanuel King of Portugal*, as a Present; and that *Albert* improved and embellished it into the original Drawing, which is in *Sir Hans Sloan's Museum*. The Inscription, in *German*, written under this Drawing, proves it very clearly, of which the following is a close Translation.

“ In the Year 1513. upon the 1. Day of *May*, there  
 “ was brought to our King at *Lisbon* such a living  
 “ Beast from the *East-Indies* that is called *Rhino-*  
 “ *cerate*: Therefore on account of its Wonderfulness  
 “ I thought myself obliged to send you the Repre-  
 “ sentation of it. It hath the Colour of a Toad,  
 “ and is close covered over with thick Scales. It is  
 “ in Size like an *Elephant*, but lower, and is the *Ele-*  
 “ *phant's* deadly Enemy; it hath on the fore Part of  
 “ its

“ its Nose a strong sharp Horn; and, when this Beast  
 “ comes near the *Elephant* to fight with him, he  
 “ always first whets his Horn upon the Stones; and  
 “ runs at the *Elephant* with his Head between his fore  
 “ Legs; then rips up the *Elephant* where he hath  
 “ the thinnest Skin, and so gores him: The *Elephant*  
 “ is terribly afraid of the *Rhinocerate*; for he gores  
 “ him always, where-ever he meets an *Elephant*; for  
 “ he is well armed, and is very alert and nimble.  
 “ This Beast is called *Rhinocero*, in *Greek* and *Latin*;  
 “ but, in *Indian*, *Gomda*.”

The first Print published by *Albert Durer* himself has a *German* Inscription over it, somewhat differing from the manuscript one, of which the following is likewise an exact Translation, with this Date and Mark, thus :

1515  
 RHINOCERUS



“ In the Year 1513 from the Birth of Christ, upon  
 “ the 1st Day of *May*, there was brought to the most  
 “ potent *Emanuel* King of *Portugal* at *Lisbon*, from  
 “ *India*, such a living Beast. They call it a *Rhino-*  
 “ *cerus*: It is here represented in all its Shape. It  
 “ has a Colour like a speckled *Tortoise*, and is very  
 “ closely covered over with thick Scales; and is in  
 “ Size as an *Elephant*, only of shorter Legs, and very  
 “ well armed. It has a sharp strong Horn forwards.  
 “ upon his Nose, which it begins to whet when it is  
 “ near a Rock; therefore it is a conquering Beast, and  
 “ the

“ the *Elephant*’s deadly Enemy: The *Elephant* is  
 “ greatly afraid of him; for, when he meets with him,  
 “ the Beast runs at him with its Head between his  
 “ fore Legs, and rips up the *Elephant*’s Belly, and  
 “ kills him; for he cannot get rid of him: Besides, the  
 “ Beast is so armed, that the *Elephant* can do nothing  
 “ to him: They say likewise, that the *Rhinocerus* is  
 “ swift, alert, and cunning.”

Many Years after this, one *Hendrik Hondius* published in *Holland* an exact Copy of *Durer*’s Print, counterfeiting the Date and Mark; but gives an Inscription in *Low Dutch*, nearly the same as that under the original Print.

*Bontius* \* says, he has often seen these Animals in the Woods and Stables abroad, and values himself for having exhibited a Figure without the Decorations that *Albert Durer* put upon his; and yet, instead of the Hoofs which are proper to the Animal, he has drawn a *Paw* not unlike that of a Dog, only something bulky.

The Figure given by *Chardin* in his Voyages has some Truth, as to the Folds or *Plicæ* in the Skin of the *Rhinoceros*; and likewise as to the Feet: But in other respects it is not like the Animal. There is also a little Truth in the Figures of *Camerarius*; see his Emblems taken from Animals; but far from a thorough Representation of the Creature: And, in short, the other Originals, as that taken from the *Rhinoceros* in 1685. that published by *Carwitham*

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\* *Bontius* calls this Animal *Abada*, which probably may be the *Javan* Name.

in 1739. and, to look back to the *Roman Times*, those in the Pavement of *Præneste*, and *Domitian's Medals*, are very inaccurate, but have none of *Albert Durer's Decorations*.

When that *Rhinoceros* arrived here in 1739. Dr. *Douglas*, who let slip no Opportunity of improving Natural Knowledge, intended reforming the History of him, and therefore went frequently to see him; and, on *June 24.* of this Year, exhibited before the ROYAL SOCIETY a Drawing of the same *Rhinoceros*, with a Collection of Figures of that Creature, taken from several Authors, who had wrote of him before. He mentioned also his Dimensions; and, on the 28th of the same Month, he produced a Collection of Horns, with some Account of them, but proceeded no farther. Since therefore another Occasion may not offer in many Years, and that there is no Place more proper for recording Truth in Natural History, than in the *Transactions* of this Learned SOCIETY, I have the Honour to entertain them, in Obedience to your Commands, with the following Account of the Male *Rhinoceros* that was shewed in *Eagle-street* near *Red-Lyon-Square*, in 1739. and the Drawings annexed to it, which I had drawn up at that Time, and put among some curious Physico-medical Miscellanies I have collected, and illustrated with Drawings, in order one Day to be published.

In this Account I have had no Regard to those of other Authors, but have barely described him, as I have often seen him on purpose, both in the above-mentioned Place, and a long time after, when he was shewed at a Booth near the *London-Spaw*.

The Drawings annexed to the *Transactions* (Plate I. and II.) are a side, fore and back View of the Animal fore-shortened \*; all which Attitudes I the rather chose, as they will convey to Posterity a clear *Idea* of him, and as the *Drawings*, and Two *Pictures*, (one of which is in Dr. *Mead's Museum*) were all *Profils*, that I had done before. The other Drawings, (Plate III.) joined to these, are the Figures of Two single Horns; and a double one or Two sticking to the same Piece of Skin; the *Penis*; the Tail of an old *Rhinoceros*; and an upper and under View of one of the Feet, pretty large; which shall be all more fully mentioned in the Table of *References*, having omitted nothing that I thought could serve to the better Illustration of this wonderful Creature.

*Humphry Cole*, Esq; being Chief of the Factory at *Patna* in *Bengal*, procured this *Rhinoceros*, when young, and sent it to *England* by Captain *Atton* in the Ship *Lyel*, which arrived on the First of *June* 1739. The *Rhinoceros* was brought to *Eagle-street*, *Red-Lion-Square*, on the 15th of the same Month; and it was said by those who took care of him, that from his being first taken, to the time of his landing in *England*, his Expences amounted to One Thousand Pounds Sterling.

He was fed here with Rice, Sugar, and Hay: Of the first he eat Seven Pounds to about Three Pounds of the Sugar; they were mixed together, and he eat

\* At first I designed only Two Views, the fore and back, of the Animal, for this *Transaction*; but as you justly think the Account will be the more perfect for having a *Profil* also added, I have obeyed your Commands, Sir, in making that View.

this Quantity every Day, divided into Three Meals, and about a Truss of Hay in a Week, besides *Greens* of different Kinds, which were often brought to him, and of which he seemed fonder than of his dry Victuals; and drank large Quantities of Water at a Time, being then, as I was informed by his Keeper, Two Years old.

He appeared very peaceable in his Temper; for he bore to be handled in any Part of his Body; but is outrageous when struck or hungry, and is pacified in either Case only by giving him Victuals. In his Outrage he jumps about, and springs to an incredible Height, driving his Head against the Walls of the Place with great Fury and Quickness, notwithstanding his lumpish Aspect: This I have seen several times, especially in a Morning, before his Rice and Sugar was given him; which induces me to believe he is quite indomitable and untractable, and must certainly run too fast for a Man on foot to escape him.

As to his Size, he did not exceed a young Heifer in Height; but was very broad and thick. His Head, in Proportion, is very large, having the hinder Part, next his Ears, extremely high, in proportion to the rest of his Face, which is flat, and sinks down suddenly forward towards the Middle, rising again to the Horn, but in a lesser Degree. The Horn stands on the Nose of the Animal, as upon a Hill. I have seen the Bones of a Head of one of these, in Sir *Hans Sloane's Museum*; and the Part on which the Horn is fixed, rises into a blunt Cone, to answer to a Cavity in the Basis of the Horn, which is very hard and solid, having no manner of Hollow nor Core, like



those of other Quadrupeds. That of this Animal, being young, does not rise from its rough Basis above an Inch high, is black and smooth at the Top, like those of the Ox-kind, but rugged downwards; the Determination of its Growth is backwards, instead of strait up; which is apparent, as well in the different Horns of old *Rhinoceros's*, which I have seen, as in this of our present Subject; for the Distance from the Basis to the Apex of this, backward, is not within a third Part so long as that before, and it has a curved Direction; and, considering the Proportion of this Animal's Size to its Horn, we may justly imagine, that the Creature which bore any one of those great ones that I have seen, must have been a stupendous Animal in Size and Strength; and, indeed, it were no Wonder, if such were untractable at any rate.

The Sides of his under Jaw are wide asunder, slanting outward to the lower Edge; and backward to the Neck, the Edges turn outward: From this Structure his Head naturally looks large.

That Part that reaches from the fore Part of the Horn towards the upper Lip, may be called the Nose, being very bulky, and having a kind of circular Sweep downwards towards the Nostrils: On all this Part he has a great Number of *Rugæ* running cross the Front of it, and advancing on each Side towards his Eyes.

The Nostrils are situated very low, in the same Direction with the *Rictus Oris*, and not above an Inch from it. If we look at him in a fore View, the whole Nose, from the Top of the Horn to the  
Bottom

Bottom of his lower Lip, seems shaped like a Bell, *viz.* small and narrow at Top, with a broad Basis.

His under Lip is like that of an Ox, but the upper more like that of a Horse; using it, as that Creature does, to gather the Hay from the Rack, or Grass from the Ground; with this Difference, that the *Rhinoceros* has a Power of stretching it out above Six Inches, to a Point, and doubling it round a Stick, or one's Finger, holding it fast; so that, as to that Action, it is not unlike the *Proboscis* of an *Elephant*.

As to the Tongue of the *Rhinoceros*, although it is confidently reported by Authors, that it is so rough as to be capable of rubbing a Man's Flesh from his Bones; yet that of our present Animal is soft, and as smooth as that of a Calf; which I have often felt, having had my Hand sucked several times by him. Whether it may grow more rough, as the Beast grows older, we cannot say.

His Eyes are dull and sleepy, much like those of a Hog in Shape, and situated nearer the Nose than that of any Quadruped I have ever seen; which he very seldom opens intirely.

His Ears are broad and thin towards the Tops, much like those of a Hog; but have each a narrow round Root with some *Rugæ* about it; and rises, as it were, out of a Sinus surrounded with a *Plica*.

His Neck is very short, being that Part which lies between the back Edge of the Jaw and the *Plica* of the Shoulder; on this Part there are Two distinct Folds, which go quite round it, only the fore one is broken underneath, and has a hollow Flap hanging from it, so deep that it would contain a Man's Fist

shut, the concave Side being forward. From the Middle of the hinder one of these Folds or *Plica*, arises another, which, passing backwards along the Neck, is lost before it reaches that which surrounds the fore Part of the Body.

His Shoulders are very thick and heavy, and have each another Fold downward, that crosses the fore Leg; and, almost meeting that of the fore Part of the Body, just mentioned, they both double under the Belly close behind the fore Leg.

His Body, in general, is very thick, and juts out at the Sides, like that of a Cow with Calf. He has a Hollow in his Back, which is mostly forward, but, backwards, the Line or Ridge rises much higher than that of the Withers; and, forming the *Plica* upon the Loins, falls down suddenly to the Tail, making an uneven Line. His Belly hangs low, being not far from the Ground, as it sinks much in the Middle.

From the foresaid highest Point in his Back, the *Plica* of the Loins runs down on each Side between the last Ribs and the Hip, and is lost before it comes to the Belly; but, above the Place of its being lost, another arises, and runs backward round the hind Legs, a little above the Joint: This I call the *crural Fold*, which turns up behind till it meets another transverse one, which runs from the Side of the Tail forward, and is lost before it reaches within Two Inches of that of the Loins.

The Legs of the *Rhinoceros* are thick and strong; those before, when he stands firm, bend back at the Knee, a great Way from a strait Line, being very round, and somewhat taper downwards. The hinder  
Legs

Legs are also very strong, bending backwards at the Joint to a blunt Angle, under which the Limb grows smaller, and then becomes gradually thicker, as it approaches the Foot; so also does that Part of the fore Leg. About the Joint of each of his Legs, there is a remarkable *Plica* when he bends them in lying down, which disappears when he stands.

In some Quadrupeds, the Fetlock bends or yields to the Weight of the Animal; but in this there is no Appearance of any such Bending, and he seems to stand on Stumps, especially if he is viewed behind. He has Three Hoofs on each Foot forwards; but the back Part is a great Mass of Flesh, rough like the rest of his Skin, and bears upon the Sole or Bottom of his Foot.

This Part is plump and callous in the Surface, yielding to Pressure from the Softness of the subjacent Flesh. Its Shape is like that of a Heart, having a blunt Apex before, and running backward in a broad Basis. The Out-line of the Bottoms of the Hoofs are somewhat semicircular.

The Tail of this Animal is very inconsiderable, in proportion to his Bulk, not exceeding 17 or 18 Inches in Length, and not very thick: It has a great Roughness round it, and a kind of Twist or Stricture towards the Extremity, ending in a Fatness, which gave occasion to Authors to compare it to a *Spatula*. On the Sides of this flat Part, a few Hairs appeared, which were black and strong, but short: The Growth of these is seen in the Tail of the old *Rhinoceros*, described very well by Dr. Grew, in his *Museum Regalis Societatis*, which is represented Fig. 2. Plate III. “ In this the Dock is about half an Inch  
“ thick,

“ thick, and Two Inches broad ; of what Length  
 “ the Whole, is uncertain, this being only Part of it,  
 “ though it looks as if cut off near the Buttock : It  
 “ is about Nine Inches, black, and very rough. On  
 “ the Two Edges, and there only, grow also very  
 “ black and shining Hairs, a Foot long, stubborn,  
 “ and of the Thickness of a smaller Shoe-maker’s  
 “ Thread : Yet not round, as other Hair, but rather  
 “ flattish, like so many little Pieces of Whalebone.”  
 It is further to be observed, that the Hairs on the  
 Left Side grow out a great way up towards the Root  
 of the Tail, (being shorter, as they are higher) like  
 the Fibres of a Quill ; whereas, on the Right Side,  
 they grow no higher than the flat Part. There is no  
 other Hair on any Part of this young *Rhinoceros*,  
 except a very small Quantity, on the posterior Edge of  
 the upper Parts of the Ears. I have observed a very  
 particular Quality in this Creature, of listening to any  
 Noise or Rumour in the Street ; for though he were  
 eating, sleeping, or under the greatest Engagements  
 Nature imposes on him, he stops every thing sud-  
 denly, and lifts up his Head, with great Attention,  
 till the Noise is over.

The *Penis* of the *Rhinoceros* is of an extraordinary  
 Shape : It is represented by Fig. 3. Plate III. There is  
 first a *Theca*, or *Præputium*, arising from the Inguinal  
 Part of the Belly, nearly like that of a Horse, which  
 conceals (as that does) the Body and Glans, when  
 retracted. As soon as the Animal begins to extend it,  
 the first thing that is extruded, the *Theca*, is a second  
 Sheath of a light Flesh-colour, and pretty much in  
 Form like the Flower of the *Digitalis floribus pur-  
 pureis* ; and then out of this another hollow Tube,  
 which

which is analogous to the *Glans Penis* of other Creatures, very like the Flower of the *Aristolochia floribus purpureis*; but of a lighter or fainter Flesh-colour than the former. His Keeper, who was a Native of *Bengal*, would make him thus emit his *Penis* when he pleased, while he lay on the Ground, by rubbing his Back and Sides with Straw; and, in its utmost State of Erection, it never was extended to more than about Eight or Nine Inches. Its Termination is backward in a curved Direction, so that he is a retromingent Animal, and consequently retro-generative. I have several times seen him pissing; he turns his Tail to the Wall, and, extending his hind Legs asunder, crumps himself up, and pisses out in a full Stream as far as a Cow.

We need say no more of the Female *Rhinoceros*, that came over since, but that she is exactly like this in all respects, except the Sex; and, by the Horn, and Size, of the same Age; and the *Pudenda* like those of a Cow.

The Skin of the *Rhinoceros* is thick and impenetrable: In running one's Fingers under one of the Folds, and holding it with the Thumb at the Top, it feels like a Piece of Board half an Inch thick. Dr. *Grew* describes a Piece of one of these Skins tanned, which, he says, "is wonderful hard, and of that Thickness, exceeding that of any other Land Animal he has seen." It is covered all over, more or less, with hard Incrustations like so many Scabs; which are but small on the Ridge of the Neck and Back, but grow larger by degrees downwards toward the Belly, and are largest on the Shoulders and Buttocks, and continue pretty large upon the Legs all  
along



along down; but, between the Folds, the Skin is as smooth and soft as Silk, and easily penetrated; of a pale Flesh colour, which does not appear to View in the Folds, except when the *Rhinoceros* extends them, but is always in View under the fore and hinder Parts of the Belly; but the Middle is incrusted over like the rest of the Skin. To call these scabbed Roughnesses Scales, as some have done, is to raise an Idea in us of something regular; which in many Authors is a great Inaccuracy, and leads the Reader into Errors; for there is nothing formal in any of them.

As to the Performance of this Animal's several Motions, let us consider the great Wisdom of the CREATOR, in the Contrivance that serves him for that Purpose. The Skin is intirely impenetrable and inflexible; if therefore it was continued all over the Creature, as the Skins of other Animals, without any Folds; he could not bend any way, and consequently not perform any necessary Action; but that Suppleness in the Skins of all other Quadrupeds, which renders them flexible in all Parts, is very well compensated in this Animal by those Folds; for, since it was necessary his Skin should be hard for his Defence, it was a noble Contrivance, that the Skin should be so soft and smooth underneath, that, when he bends himself any way, one Part of this Board-like Skin should slip or shove over the other; and that these several Folds should be placed in such Places of his Body, as might facilitate the Performance of every voluntary Motion he might be disposed to.

I only beg leave to add one Paragraph more, wherein I shall attempt to settle a Point that concerns the double Horn mentioned by *Martial*,

*Namque*

*Namque gravem gemino cornū sic extulit ursum* \*.

And which has given many Critics a great deal of Trouble to alter, as believing either *Martial*, or his Transcribers, were wrong in that Sentence.

There is no where a greater Instance of the Uncertainties that Mankind may be led into from conjectural Reasoning, than in this very Subject of the *Rhinoceros's* Horn. And although the several Critics who have handled this Matter, shew abundance of Ingenuity in changing *Martial's* Reading; yet if we can make it appear, that there was a *Rhinoceros* with Two-Horns on his Nose in *Rome*, then that *Poet* was right; if not, *Bochart* has the better, who has altered it thus:

*Namque gravi geminum cornū sic extulit urum* †.

The first Knowledge we had in this Part of the World of that Animal, was of the one that was brought from *Asia* to the King of *Portugal*, mentioned before; and as those brought into *England* since that Time, *viz.* that in 1685. our present Subject in 1739. and the Female *Rhinoceros* in 1741. were single horned; and as likewise the great Number of Horns that are to be found in the *Museums* of the Curious, brought from time to time from the *East-Indies*, are also single; we may venture to assert, that all those of *Asia* have really but one Horn upon the Nose: And this is confirmed by many Gentlemen, who had seen those Creatures in *Persia*, and other Parts of the East. From thence it is easy to conclude, that this was the Reason the single Horn was imagined

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\* *Martial*, Epigr. Lib. IV. Epigr. 82.

† *Bochart*, Tom. I. Lib. 3. pag. 931.

the Standard of Nature for that Animal, and that therefore *Martial* ought rather to say, that Two *Bears*, or (according to *Bochart*) Two wild *Bulls*, were tossed by the strong Horn of the *Rhinoceros*; than that a single *Bear* was thrown up by his double Horn.

On the other hand, we are sure, that the *Romans* had always a very great Commerce with the *Africans*, and had many Cargoes of wild Beasts from that Quarter of the World. Is it not therefore likely, that they might more conveniently have obtained the several *Rhinoceros's* that were shewed in that City, from *Africa* than *Asia*; since the Passage to *Italy* from the former is but a short one, cross the *Mediterranean* Sea; and that the Countries that produce those Animals in the latter, are so very remote from *Italy*? For we find the *Greeks* had no Knowledge of this Beast in the Time of *Aristotle*, nor since, that we know of; whereas the *Romans*, according to the Accounts given, have had Six; One shewed by *Pompey the Great*, One by *Augustus*, Two by *Domitian*, One by *Antoninus Pius*, and the last by *Heliogabalus*.

Now we do not want sufficient Proofs to shew, that there is a *Species* of those Animals in *Africa*, having Two Horns on the Nose. *Peter Kolbé*, a *Dutchman*, in his Voyage to the *Cape of Good Hope*, says, there is one on the Summit of the Nose, like the others, but having a smaller clove behind it. There are also Two Horns in Sir *Hans Sloane's Museum*, sticking to the same individual Integuments, not much more than an Inch from each other; which is an undeniable Proof of the Existence of this *Species*; see the Plate III. Fig. 8. And, in  
fine,

fine, the Brass Medal of *Domitian*, which you, Sir, were so kind to shew me, has, on one Side, the Figure of a *Rhinoceros* with Two Horns \* upon the Nose, very plain. From all which I cannot but be inclined to believe, that this Medal was struck from one of those of *Africa*; and that *Martial* had no more Notion of a *Rhinoceros* with One Horn, than *Bochart* had of one with Two.

There is one thing remarkable of *Albert Durer*: It is certain, from his Print of this Animal, that he, or somebody else, concerned in his Figure, thought that *Martial* was right; for it is plain, they were willing to add a Second Horn to the Figure, and, being puzzled where to place the other, at last put it upon the Neck; by which it further seems probable that *Albert* never saw the Beast †, but was led by the Poet's *Epigram* to make that Addition to the Drawing sent to him from *Portugal*.

*Augustini* also, in his *Dialogue of Medals*, has a Figure of the *Rhinoceros*, with Two Horns on the Nose. So hath likewise the Figure in the *Prænestan*

\* *Pausanias*'s Testimony is of great Force here, having seen them himself in *Rome*, brought thither from *Ethiopia*, with a double Horn on the Nose. His Words are:

Ἰδὼν δὲ καὶ ταύρας τέρας τε Αἰθιοπικὰς, ὥς ἐν τῷ συμβεβηκότι ὀνομάζεσθαι ῥινόκερας, ὅτι σφίσιν ἐπ' ἄκρα τῇ ῥινὶ ἐνέκασθαι κέρας, καὶ ἄλλο ὑπὲρ αὐτὸ ἔμεγα, ἐν δὲ τῇ κεφαλῇ ὑδὲ ἀρχὴν κέρας ἔχει.

Vidi etiam Taurus Æthiopicos, quos ex re ipsa Rhinocerotas nominant, quod illi e nare extrema cornu prominet; & paulo superius alterum, non sane magnum, in capite nullum prorsus habent. Pausan. Lib. IX. C. 21.

† *Petrus Maffejus* makes this certain: He says, that the *Rhinoceros* that arrived in *Portugal* in 1513. was sent by the King to the Pope, and that the Ship which had him on board was cast away, and the Animal drowned on the Coast of *Genoa*.

Pavement, made by Order of *Sylla* the Dictator, on which he certainly designed to represent several Animals, and other remarkable Things, proper to *Africa*.

*Explanation of the Plates of the Rhinoceros.*

Plate I.

*A side View of the Rhinoceros.*

Plate II.

Fig. 1. *A fore View of the Rhinoceros, fore-shortened.*

Fig. 2. *A back View of the same, fore-shortened.*

Plate III.

Fig. 1. *Two Views of one of the Feet. a, the upper Part of the Foot. b, the Sole of the Foot.*

2. *The Tail of an old Rhinoceros, in the Museum of the ROYAL SOCIETY.*

3. *The Penis in an erected State. a, The first Theca or Præputium, of a dark Colour. b, The second Theca, being Flesh-coloured. c, The Tubular Glans Penis.*

4. *A Horn of a Rhinoceros, said to be Six Years old, being about 10 Inches long.*

5. *The Bottom or concave Basis of the same, to shew the Cavity is very superficial.*

6. *A beautiful Horn in Dr. Mead's Museum, being about 37 Inches long.*

7. *The Horn of a Rhinoceros, in the Museum of Sir Hans Sloane, which (as those of Oxen are sometimes liable to Distortions in their Growth) differs from the common Form; it is 32 Inches long.*

8. *The double Horn mentioned above, belonging to Sir Hans Sloane: Whether they crossed each other on the Animal, is uncertain: It is most likely they did not, but that by drying they were crossed by the Corrugation of the Skin that joins them together: However, I have drawn them as they appeared to me. The strait Horn is 25 Inches long, the curved one somewhat shorter, and the Two Diameters of the Bases 13 Inches.*
9. *The concave Bottoms of the above double Horns, as they adhere to the same Piece of Skin.*
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IX. *An Account of a Comparison lately made by some Gentlemen of the ROYAL SOCIETY, of the Standard of a Yard, and the several Weights lately made for their Use; with the Original Standards of Measures and Weights in the Exchequer, and some others kept for public Use, at Guild-hall, Founders-hall, the Tower, &c.*

*Read June*  
16. 1743.

WHEN there were some time since prepared by Order of the ROYAL SOCIETY, to be kept in their Archives here, and also in those of the *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, Standards of the *Yard Measure*, as also of the *Troy* and *Averdupois Weights*; an Account of which was  
some